OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDIES.

fied use of the telegraph in connection

In pursuance to the ocean mail law of March 3, 1891, and after a most careful study of the whole subject and frequent conferences with shipowners, boards of conterences with shipowners, boards of trade and others, advertisements were issued by the postmaster general for fifty-three lines of ocean mail service—ten to Great Britain and the continent, twen-ty-seven to South America, three to China and Japan, four to Australia and the Pa-cific islands, seven to the West Indies and and Japan, four to Australia and the Pacific islands, seven to the West Indies and two to Mexico. It was not, of course, expected that bids for all these lines would be recived or that service upon them all would be centracted for. It was intended, in furtherance of the act, to secure as many new lines as possible, while including in the list most or all of the foreign lines now occupied by American ships. It was hoped that a line to England, and perhaps one to the continent, would be secured; but the outlay required to equip such lines wholly with new ships of the first class, and the difficulty of establishing new lines in competion with those alfirst class, and the difficulty of establishing new lines in competiou with those already established, detered the bidders whose interest had been enlisted. It is hoped that a way may yet be found of overcoming these difficulties. The Brazilan Steamship company, by reason of a misculculation as to the speed of its vessels was not able to bid under the terms of the

The policy of the department was to secure from the established lines an improved service as a condition of giving to them the benefits of the law. This, in all instances, has been attained. The postmasstances, has been attained. The postmaster general estimates that an expenditure in American ship yards of about \$10,000,000 will be necessary to enable the bidders to construct the ships called for by the service which they have accepted. I do not think there is any reason for discouragement or for any turning back from the policy of this legislation. Indeed, a good beginning has been made, and, as the subject is further considered and understood by capitalists and shipping people, new lines will be ready to meet future proposals and we may date from the passage of this law the revival of American ship. of this law the revival of American shipof this law the revival of American ship-ping interests and the recovery of a fair share of the carrying trade of the world. We were receiving for foreign postage nearly \$2,000,000 under the old system and the outlay for ocean mail service did not exceed \$600,000 per annum. It is estimated by the postmaster general that, if all the contracts proposed are completed, it will require \$2.247,554 for this year, in addition to the appropriation for sea and inland postage already in the estimates, and that for the next fiscal year, ending June 20, 1808, there would probably be needed about

KAVAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark Concord, Bennington and Miantonomah Concord, Bennington and Miantonomah have been added during the year, with an aggregate of something more than II,000 tons. Twenty-four warships of all classes are now under construction in the navy yards and private ship yards, but, while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily, the completion of the more important vessels will yet require about a year's time. Some of the vessels now under construction, it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering. When it is recollected that the work of building a modern navy was only initiated in the year 1883—that our naval constructors and shiphuilders were practically without exshipbuilders were practically without ex-perience in the construction of large iron or steel stips; that our engine shoes were unfamiliar with the building of great marine engines, and that the manufacture of steel forgings for guns and plates was al-most wholly a foreign industry—the pro-gress that has been made is not only highly satisfactory, but furnishes the assurance that the United States will before long attain, in the construction of such vessels, with their engines and armaments, the same pre-eminence which in strained when the best instrument of ocean commerce was the clipper ship and the most impressive exhibit of naval power the old wooden three-decker man-

The officers of the navel and the proprietors and engineers of our great private shops have responded with wonderful intelligence and professional zeal to the confidence expressed by congress in its liberal legislation. We have now at Washington a gun shop, organized and conducted by naval officers, that, in its system, economy and product, is unexcelled. Experiments with armor plate have been conducted during the year with most important results. It is now believed that a plate of higher resisting

pleting a navy of the best modern type; large enough to this country to display its flag in all seas for the protection of its citizens and of its extending commerce. fing in all seas for the protection of its cicizens and of its extending commerce. The world needs no assurance of the peace. The world needs no assurance of the peace ful purposes of the United States, but we shall probably be in the future more largely competitors in the commer. e.g. the world, and it is essential to the dignity of this nation and to that peaceful influence which it should exercise on this hemisphere that its navy should be adequate, both upon the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

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THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

The report of the secretary of the interlor shows that very gratilying progress has been made in all the bureaus which make up that complex and difficult de-partment. The work in the bureau of Inpartment. The work in the oureau of in-dian affairs was perhaps never so large as now, by reason of the numerous negotia-tions which have been proceeding with the tribes for a reduction of the reserva-tions, with the incident labor of making allotments, and was never more carefully conducted. The providing of adequate school facilities for Indian children and the locating of adult Indians upon farms involve the solution of the Indian question. Everything else-rations, annuities and tribial negotiation with the agents inspectors and commissioners who dis tribute and conduct them-must pass away when the Indian becomes a citizen secure in the individual ownership of a farm from which he derives his sub-sistance by his own labor, protected by and subordinate to the laws which govern the white man, and provided by the general government or by the local communities in which he lives with the means of educating his children. When an In-dian becomes a chizen in an organized government ceases in a great measure to be that of a ward.

But the government ought not at once to put upon the state of territory the bur-den of the education of her children. It has been my thought that the government schools and school buildings upon the reservations would be absorbed by the school systems of the states and territories; but as it has been found necessary to protect the Indian against the compulsary silenation of his land by exempting it from tax-ation for a period of twenty-five years, would seem to be right that the general government (certainly where there are iribal bonds in its possession) should pay to the school fund of the state what would be equivalent to the local school tax upon

property of the Indian, will be noticed from the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs that already some contracts have been made with district schools for the education of Indian children there is a great advantage. I think in bringing the Indian children into mixed schools. This process will be gradual, and, in the meantime, the present educational provisions and arrangements—the result of the best experience of those who have been charged with this work—should be continued. This will enable those religious bedies that have under ready some contracts have been made with

occurred in December last is, as to the causes and incidents, fully reported upon by the war department and the department of the interior. That these Indians had some just complaints, especially in the matter of the reduction of the appropriation for rations and in the delays attending the enactment of laws to enable the department to perform the engagements entered into with them, is probably true. But the Stony tribes are naturally

ments entered into with them, is probably true. But the Sioux tribes are naturally warlike and turbulant and their warriors were excited by their medicine men and chiefs, who preached the coming of the Indian messiah, who was to give them power to destroy their enemies. In view of the alarm that prevailed among the white settlers near the reservation and of the fatal consequences that would have resulted from an Indian incursion. I placed at the disposal of General Miles, comat the disposal of General Miles, com-manding the division of the Missouri, all such forces as were thought by him to be required. He is entitled to the credit of having given thorough protection to the settlers and of bringing the hostiles into subjection with the least possible loss of life.

THE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The appropriation of \$2.991,450 for the Choctaws and Chickesaws, contained in Choctaws and Chickesaws, contained in the general Indian appropriation bill of March 3, 1891, has not been expended, for the reason that I have not yet approved a release to the government of the Indian claim to the lands mentioned. This matter will be made the subject of a special mes-sage, placing before congress all the facts which have come to my knowledge. The relations of the five civilized tribes

now occupying the Indian Territory to the United States are not, I believe, the best calculated to promote the highest ad-vancement of these Indians. That there should be within our borders five independent states, having no relations except those growing out of treaties with the government of the United States, no

even if they were well defined in my own mind. They should certainly involve the acceptance of citizenship by the Indians and representation in congress. These Indians should have opportunities to present their claims and grievances upon the floor of congress, rather than, as now, in the lobby. If a commission could be appointed to visit these tribes to confer with them in a friendly spirit upon the whole subject, even if no agreement was perfected, the feeling of the tribes upon this question would be developed, and discussion would prepare the way for changes which must come sconer or later.

IVDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS. The good work of reducing the larger Indian reservations by allotments in severalty to the Indians and the cession of the remaining lands to the United States for disposition under the homestead law, has been prosecuted during the year with has been prosecuted during the year with energy and success. In September last I was enabled to open to settlement in the territory of Oklahoma 900,000 acres of land, all of which was taken up by settlers in a single day. The rush for these lands was accompanied by a great deal of excitement, but was happily free from incidents of violence. It was a source of great regret that I was not able to open at the same time the surplus lands of the Cheyenne and Aranabo reservation, amounting enne and Arapaho reservation, amounting to about 3,000,000 acres, by reason of the insufficiency of the appropriation for mak-ing the allotments. Deserving and impatient settlers are waiting to occupy these lands, and I urgently recommend that a special deficiency appropriation be promptly made of the small amount needed, so that the allotments may be

needed, so that the allotments may be completed and the surplus lands opened in time to permit the settlers to get upon their homesteads in the early spring.

During the past summer the Cherokee commission has completed arrangements with the Wichita, Kickapoo and Tonkawa tribes, whereby, if the agreements are rat-ified by congress, over 800,000 additional acres will be opened to settlement, in Ok-lahoma.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP. The negotiations for the release by the Cherokees of their claim to the Cherokee

most important results. It is now believed that a plate of higher resisting
power than any in use has been found,
and that the tests have demonstrated
that cheaper mothods of manufacture
than those heretofore thought possible can
be used.

I commend to your favorable consideration the recommendations of the secretary
of the navy, who has, I am sure, given to
them the most conscientious study. There
should be no lesitancy in promptly completing a navy of the best modern type;
large enough to this country to display its
flag in all seas for the protection of its
citizens and of its extending commerce.

posed of, and the commissioner reports that with the present force, the work can fully brought up by the end of the next

SPANISH GRANTS.

Your attention is called to the difficulty presented by the secretary of the interior as to the administration of the law of March 3, 180, establishing a court of private land claims. The small heldings intended to be protected by the law are estimated to be more than fifteen thousand in number. The claimants are a most deserving class and their titles are supported by the strongest equities. The difficulty grows out of the fact that the lands have largely been surveyed according to have largely been surveyed according to our methods, while the holdings, many of which have been in the same family for generations, are laid out in narrow strips, a few rods wide, upon a stream, and run-ning back to the hills for pasturage and timber. Provision should be made for numbering these tracts as lots and for satenting them by such numbers and without reference to section lines.

THE PENSION BUREAU. The administration of the pension bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the rolls on the 18th day of June, 1891, was 676,160. There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time 250,565 ciaims. Of this number 102.387 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1880. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 per month, about 75 per cent of these being allowed under the new law. The commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be abe to carefully adjudicate and allow 559,000 claims during the present

fiscal year.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1890.91 was \$127.685.733, and the amount expended \$119.53.649.20, leaving an unexpended surplus of \$9.155 ls4.64. The commiss call this year for a deficiency appropria-tion notwithstanding the rapidity with

occurred in December last is, as to the during the last four months 113,175 certifiduring the inst four months 113, 175 certificates were issued—27,833 under the general act of June 27, 1899. The average first payment during the four months was \$131,85, while the average first payments upon cases allowed during the year ending June 30, 1891 was \$239,33, being a reduction in the average first payment during these four months of \$197,48.

The estimate for pension expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 33, 1893, is \$144,954,000 which, after a carcul exam-

8144,954,000 which, after a careful exam instion of the subject, the commissioner is of the opinion will be sufficient. While these dishursements to the disabled soldiers of the great civil war are large, they do not realize the exaggerated estimates of those who oppose this beneficent legislation. The secretary of the interior shows with great fulness the care that is taken to exclude fraudulent claims and also the gratifying fact that the persons to whom these pensions are going are men who rendered not slight but substantial war

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The Patters Rathwars.

The report of the commissioner of railroads shows that the debt of the Pacific railroads to the United States was, on Dec. 31, 1893, \$112,512,513 A large part of this debt is now fast approaching maturity, with no adequate provision for its payment. Some policy for deating with this debt with a very second comment. ment. Some policy for dealing with this debt, with a view to its ultimate collection, should be at once adopted. It is very difficult—well night impossible—for so large a body as the congress to conduct the necessary negotiations and investigations. I therefore recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a commission to agree upon and report a plan for dealing with this debt.

PROTECTION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

ascientific and nonpartisal interest. The appropriations necessary for the early completion and publication of the author-ized volumes should be given in time to secure the work against delays, which in-crease the cost and at the same time di-minish the value of the work.

IRRIGATION.

The report of the secretary exhibits, with interesting fullness, the condition of the territories. They have shared with the states the great increase in farm prothe states the great increase in farm pro-ducts and are bringing yearly large areas into cultivation by extending their irri-gating canals. This work is being done by individuals or local corporations, and without that system which a full prelimi-nary survey of the water supply and of the irrigable lands would enable them to adopt

adopt.

The futrue of the territories of New The futrue of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, in their material growth and in the increase, independence and happiness of their people is very largely dependent upon wise and timely legislation, either by congress or their own legislatures, regulating the distribution of the water supply furnished by their streams. If this matter is much longer neglected private corporations will have unrestricted control of one of the elements of life and the parameters of the elements of life, and the parameters of the arid lands will be tenants at will of the water companies. The United States should part with its ownership of the water sources and the sites for reservoirs, whether to the states and territories, or to individuals or corporations, only upon conditions that will insure to the settlers their proper water supply, on equal and reasonable terms. In the territories this whole subject is under the full control of congress, and in the states it is practically so as long as the government holds the title to the reservoirs and water sources and can grant them upon such conditions

as it chooses to impose.

The imprudent granting of franchises of enormous value, without recompense to the state or municipality from which they proceed, and without proper protection of the public interests, is the most noticeable and flagrant evil of modern legislation.

skeleton territorial organization. Proper restrictions as to the power to levy taxes and to create debts should be imposed.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

If the establishment of the department of agriculture was regarded by anyone as a mere concession to the uneallightened demand of a worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great results already attained. Its home influence has been very great in discontinuous and representatives in seminating agriculture agriculture was regarded by anyone as a mere concession to the uneallightened demon-contiguous sections have been united to make a legislative district. These methods have already found effective application to the choice of senators and representatives in section of members of the legislature are constituted as follows: one has 65,000 population, one 15,000, and one 10,000, while in another county detached non-contiguous sections have been united to make a legislature districts for the election of members of the legislature are constituted as follows: one has 65,000 population, one 15,000, and one 10,000, while in another county detached non-contiguous sections have been united to make a legislature district.

These methods have already found effective application to the choice of senators and representatives in the legislature are constituted as follows: one has 65,000 population, one 15,000, and one 10,000, while in another county detached non-contiguous sections have been united to make a legislature district. by the great results already attained. Its home influence has been very great in disseminating agricultural and horicultural information; in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops; in detecting and eradicating diseases of domestic animals, and, more than all, in the close and informal contact which it has established and maintains with the farmers

this subjects protests and petitions upon this stringer from the neakers and stock-raises of the United States have been directed against those restrictions, which such a government are the lateled the profits of the farm. It is a number to the legislatures of the minuted constraints and current of the people to choose their own of several periods of the farm. It is a number to the legislatures of the united of the profits of the farm. It is a number to the legislatures of the united of the profits of the farm. It is a number to be the profits of the prof

THE YEAR'S CROPS

The grain crop of this year was the largest in our history—50 per cent, greater than that of last year, and yet the market that has been opened and the larger dethat has been opened and the larger deimportant than to provide every guaranty The mistake which has been made by many in their exaggerated estimates of the cost of bensions is in not taking account of the diminished value of first payments, under the recent legislation. These payments under the general laws have been for many years very large, as the pension, which allowed, dated from the time of sliing the claim, and most of these claims had been pending for years. The first payments under the law of June, 180, are relatively small, and, as the per cent of these coses diminishes, the annual aggregate of first payments is largely reduced.

The value of the rain crop of the United States is estimated by the secretary of agriculture to be this year 380 000,000 more. It is not inappropriate, both of the will of majorities of the farm aggregate of first payments is largely reduced. the result of the best experience of those who have been charged with this work—should be continued. This will enable these religions bodies that have undertaken the work of the Indian education with so much zool and with results or restraining and beneficent, to place their institutions in ew and useful relations to one relatively small, and, as the percent and the encinence of the consess diminishes. The outbreak among the Sioux which

The outbreak among the Sioux which

In production and the elivered the address of the antional wealth is unsulted prices to such an equal suffrage within the respective states of all the officers of the antional surplus of measurement, whether hat suffrage is applied directly, as in the choice of members of the follows. Which is much zool and with results to an industry that was much depressentiatives, or indirectly as in the choice of senators and electron state required from the time of filling the claim, and most of these religions badies to restrain and beneficent, to place their institutions in ew and useful relations to the enterties of the surplied directly, as in the choice of members of the continuency that was much depressent an extended prosperity point to define the claim, and most of these claims had been pending for years. The first payments under the law of June 180, and of all products of the farm spitulous in ew and useful relations to the contemporation of the marks of flagors. The commissioner, under date of Nov.

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The coutbreak among the Sioux which

The control of the control of the service of the antional wealth is unsue of the product of the control of the service of the surplied directly, as in the choice of members of the fluited payments and electron state in the control of the service of the surplied directly, as in the choice of members and obedieves and observed to the first payments are not that United States is a stimulation. The second of the second of the second of the contr

clouded by any suspicion of the currency by which it is measured and in which the farmer is paid for the product of his fields. GIVIL SERVICE REPORM.

The report of the civil service commis rine report of the even service commis-sion should receive the careful attention of the opponents as well as the friends of this reform. The commission invites a personal inspection by senstors and repre-sentatives of its records and methods, and sentatives of its records and methods, and every fair critic will feel that such an examination should precede a judgment or condemnation, either of the system or of its administration. It is not claimed that either is perfect, but f believe that the law is being executed with impartiality and that the system is incomparably better and fairer than that of appointments upon favor. I have during the year extended the classified service, to include superingularly the fair of the system is the lindian service. This branch of the service is largely related to educational and philanthrophic work, and will ob-

and philanthrophic work, and will obviously be the better for the change.

The heads of the several executive departments have been directed to establish at once an efficiency record as the basis of a comparative rating of the clerks within the classified service, with a view to plac-ing promotions therein upon the basis of merit. I am confident that such a record,

the most approved safety appliances. All this is good, but how shall we excuse the lack of interest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men, who, in our land commerce, are being sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances? A law requiring of every railroad engaged in interstate commerce the equipment each year of a given per cent, of its freight cars with automatic couplers and air brakes would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employes. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

The method of appointment by the states of electors for president and vice president has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure of the state of Michigan from the method which had become uniform in all the states. Prior to 1832 various methods had been used by the different states, and even by the same state. In some the choice was made by the legislature; in others the electors were chosen by districts, but more tors were chosen by districts, but more generally by the voters of the whole state generally by the voters of the whole state upon a general ticket. The movement towards the adoption of the last named method had an early beginning and went steadily forward among the states, until, in 1832, there remained but a single state (South Carolina) that had not adopted it. That state, until the civil war, continued to chose its electors by vote of the legislaters but after the war, it changed its to chose its electors by vote of the legisla-ture; but, after the war, it changed its method and conformed to the practice of the other states. For nearly sixty years all the states save one have appointed their electors by a popular vote upon a general ticket, and for nearly thirty years this method was universal.

After a full test of other methods, with-out important division or dissent, in any

out important division or dissent in any state, and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, but solely upon the consideration that uniformity was desirable and that a general election

tion of applying them to the choice by the states of electors of the president and vice president. If this is accomplished, we shall then have the three great departmeuts of the government in the grasp of the gerrymauder—the legislative and executive directly, and the judiciary in-directly, through the power of appoint

close and informal contact whole country.

In the inspection by this department of the inspection of the methods to be used.

INSPECTION REGULATIONS

The inspection by this department of the inspection of the methods to be used. The inspection is a continuous cont

by the suppression or perversion of the popular suffrage. That there is a real danger here all must suree. But the energies of those who fear it have been chiefly expended in trying to fix responsichiefly expended in trying to fix responsi-bility upon the opposite party. rather than in efforts to make such practices impossi-ble by either party. Is is not possible to now adjourn that interminable and incon-ciusive debate, while we take by consent one step in the direction of reform by eliminating the jerrymander, which has been denounced by all parties as an evil influence?

In the election of electors of president and members of congress, all the states have, acting freely and separately, determined that the choice of electors by a general ticket is the wisest and safest me hod, and that it would seem that there me hod, and that it would seem that there could be no objection to a constitutional amendment making that method permanent. If a legislature chosen in one year, upon purely local questions, should, pending a presidential contest, meet and rescind the law for a choice upon a general ticket and provide for the choice of electors by the legislature, and this trick should determine the result, it is not too much to say that the public neares might be seridetermine the result, it is not too much to say that the public peace might be seri-ously and widely endangered. I have al-hided to the gerrymander as affecting the method of selecting electors of president by congressional districts, but the primary intent and effect of this form of political robbery have relation to the selection of members of the house of representatives. The power of congress is ample to deal with this threstening and intolerable with this threstening and intolerable

The work of the census bureau is now far advanced, and the great bulk of the enormous labor involved completed. It will be a more strictly established exhibit and less encumbered by essays than its immediate predecessor. The methods pursued have been fair, careful and intelligent, and have secured the approval of the statisticians who have followed them with a sproorpiations necessary for the early completion and publication of the authorized volumes should be given in time to secure the work against delays, which increase the cost and as the same time diminish the real work. adequacy to the correction of grave and acknowledged evils. I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a caim and patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may

modes might be committed, with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court, if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the national government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested tional government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested
exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast asis attainable.

While the policies of the general government upon the tariff, upon the restoration
of our merchant marine, upon river and
harbor improvements, and other such
matters of grave and general concern are

matters of grave and general concern, are liable to be turned this way or that by the results of congressional elections, and administrative policies, some times involving issues that tend to peace or war, to be turned this way or that by the results of a presidential election, there is a rightful interest in all the states and in every congressional district that will not be deceived or silenced by the audacious pretense that the question of the right of any body of legal voters in any state or in any congressional district to give their suffrages freely upon these general questions is a matter only of local concern or control. The demand that the limitations matters of grave and general concern, are

many years affect so vitally thousands of our people.

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THE MORMONS.

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THE possess for the representation of congress for the representation of the years of the state to be created would exercise the equality of the voters and effectually removed the conice of president from the band via the people of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive people and one that may full the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state of the table of the power of the state of the state of the state of the experiment with this subject, for when a state of the state to be created would exercise the experiment with this subject for when a state of the state to be created would exercise the experiment with this subject, for when a state of the state to be created would be a state of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state of the thing the exclusive power of the state of the table of the power of the state of the table of the power of the state of the state of the state of the state of the exclusive power of the state of the state of the extraction of the state of the extraction of the exclusive power of the state of the state of the state of th

Washington, Dec 9 At the annual meeting of the American Bar association today, less than twenty-five members were present. At the session this evening Justice Harlan delivered the address of

FATAL FLAMES.

A SERIES OF CASUALTIES AT LOUIS-VILLE, KENTUCKY.

Four Members of a Hook and Ladder Company Crushed to Death by a Falling Wall.

A Factory Fire Results in the Death Three Girls and the Serious Injury of Several Others-

An Engineer Orippled for Life by Being Thrown to the Pavement-The Chief of the Department Also Badly Hurt and the Whole Force Badly Demoralised-The Losses and Insurance. The Killed and Injured.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2.—A fire broke out this morning and destroyed the whole-side boot and shoe house of Bamberger, Strong & Co., the establishment of Bliss, Wilson & Co., furnishing goods and notions; Weller, Wolff & Payne, boots and shoes, Johnanboeck & Son, hats and caps. The total loss is \$230,000, with insurance of \$200,000. One fireman is missing and may have been crushed by a falling wall.

Later information shows that a number of firemen of a book and ladder company were caught under a falling wall of Bamberger, Strong & Co's, building. Fire Chief Hughes and Captatu Weatherford were injured. Four dead firemen are under the walls and four others are badly hurt. The dead firemen are William More, William Davis, Sam Baker and Tony Schilicht.

Tony Schlicht.
At 3 o'clek another fatal fire was raging in F. A. Menne & Co.'s wholesale caudy and fancy grocery house, a square above the Boone paper company's building. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Forty girls were at work wrapping candy on the fourth floor and all were not able to

The fire was out at 11 o'clock and the The fire was out at 11 o'clock and the work of taking out the bodies began. The bodies of five girls have already been taken out, burned beyond identification. G. T. Menne, a brother of the senior member of the firm, is supposed to have burned to death, and the firemen think that the bodies of other girls will be found as soon as the hot embers will permit a thorough search. The fire cut off escape from the stairway leading from the fourth floor where the girls were at work. Many jumped from the windows to a second story projection, and escaped with brok n limbs and bruised bodies. Others got out unhurt.

unhurt.

A fire originating in the Boone Paper company's building was supposed to be fully extinguished a little after S o'clock last night, and later all the engines were withdrawn. The ladder men were the only men left. They were watching the adjacent buildings. Four men were in Bamberger, Strong & Co.'s building about twenty minutes before 3 o'clock this morning. Laddermen McEvery and George Duff were in the adjoining building of Bliss, Wilson & Co. A terrific explosion was heard, and McEvery and Duff rushed out. They escaped unhurt. McEvery out. They escaped unburt. McEvery says that the explosion came from the building of Bamberger, Strong & Co. Four men were caught by the crashing

In the Menne wreck is a body supposed to be that of Charles Kimmel, a partner of the places according to population and appoint one chairman at least from each state and territory.

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules when appointed.
The house then adjourned until Saturday.

SENATE.

Washington. Dec. 9—In the senate today the president's message was read and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

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THE COUNSELMAN CASE.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The suprement of the direct of the dripping broken floor and rafters, the laborers are still bears are still searching for the bodies of the missing. The mass is still smoldering and there is no hope for unity of method in accounts. SENATE.

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ladder kumpany.

Parker, James Mundweller, Thomas Zecholder, Injured-Katie McGarvey, internal in-

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD! TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS have all the virtnes of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Not with standing the fact that the organization of both branches of congress bas been perfected and the president has been informed that they are ready to receive has communications, it still remains for the managers at each end of the Capitol to supply the all-important parts of the legislative machinery (the committees) before the wheels can begin to revolve and the Fifty-second congress can begin the discharge of its proper functions. Already the managers of both branches of congress are struggling with branches of congress are struggling with the problem of how to accommodate each aspirant for committee assignments with his personal preference, without causing discontent, and with due regard to public

olicy.
In the senate the only contest likely to In the senate the caly contest likely to be expected is one relating to a committee of minor importance—that on library—where at least three senators—Messrs. Stockbridge, Dixon and Wolcott—are anxious to succeed the late chairman, Mr. Evarts. A struggle is possible, however, over the vacancy on the appropriations committee caused by Mr. Farwell's retirement, inasmuch as a place on this committee is of much more importance than on the other committees, as it is supreme in the matter of expenditures of public moneys. Beyond the fact that the committee will probably go to one of the new far western senators, there is no visible determination.

ar western senators, there is no visible determination.

Senator Hoar goes by order and by preference to the head of the judiciary committee, vice Mr. Edmunds, resigned. Mr. Teller takes his place as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections and places Mr. Platt in a position to take the lead on the patent committee. There is some talk of giving Senator Peffer a place on the agricultural committee. is some talk of giving Senator Peffer a place on the agricultural committee. Some politics is involved in this, and it may be that the Alliance senator will secure a more desirable place as a result of the efforts of the Republican and Democratio managers to keep him on their respective sides. Nobody has undertaken, as yet, to assign Senator Kyle, the South Dakota Alliance senator, but the expressed views of Mr. Irby, the South Carolina Alliance senator, have caused him to be

ed views of Mr. Irby, the South Carolina Alliance senator, have caused him to be assigned to the minority representation. It is said upon good authority that Speaker Crisp had not up to this morning offered a single committee chairmassip to any member of the house, and, for that reason, reports as to his intentions are purely speculative and conjecture, based on considerations of geographical location, experience, prominence in special lines of legislation and adherence or non-adherence to the canvass of the new speaker, though Mr. Crisp said that he will not punish his opponents. His friends, naturally, will not be overlooked.

there of the dearwas of the new speaker, though Mr. Crisp said that he will now purish his opponents. His friends, naturally, will not be overlooked.

The speaker has to a few friends outlined the policy which will govern him, so far as individual characteristics and measures will permit in the make-up of his committees. He will, it is learned, endeavor to give the west and north prominence in the membership of the leading committees, and avoid, as far as possible, the charge of sectionalism. The practical adjournment of the house for a week will give him an opportunity to do a great deal of work towards fixing the committees before the Christmas holidays.

The committees on rules, enrolled bills, accounts and mileage will be appointed as soon as possible. The custom of recent years has made the chairmen of two of the most important committees—these on ways and means and appropriations—the party associates of the speaker on the rules committee. Mr. Mills, it is expected, will be tendered the chairmanship of the ways and means committee on account of his identification with the tariff reform movement, but personal considerations may induce him to decline, and to prefer a place as simply a member of the committee.

revived national spirit. The vista see, that now opens to us is wider and more glorious than ever before, Gratification and amazement struggle for supremacy as we contemplate the population of the stronger of the stronger

associations, with references to securing unity of method in screpting new records. The treasurer's report showed a balance of over \$7,000. of over \$7,000.

The following officers were elected: President, H. W. T. Mait, New York; first vice president, Scintor Stanford, California; second vice president, Hon. I. V. Baker, third vice president, A. J. Caton, Chicago, secretary, I. D. Packer, New York, treasures, W. F. Redmond, Morristown, N. J.

Measures were taken towards securing the rights which the committee thinks

the rights which the committee thinks have been monopolized by the syndicate of wealthy breeders composing the American Trotting Register association.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 —The National Trans-portation association, composed of dele-gates from various boards of trade, cham-bers of commerce and other leading com-mercial exchanges of the United States, has decided, with the view of pusting further legal restrictions upon the rais-

hardt, Barbara Bell, Amanda Dickey, William Hulsemer, Charles Kemnosi and Coara Raueb. Missing and bestanily dead, at the Boone Paper company's building are foun Moore, Sam Beker, Will Davis, and Tom Schlichs, all of No. I hook and ladder kompany.

At Mennes & Co's factory: Ida Belle Parker, James Mundweller, Thomas Zectoider. James Mundweller, Thomas Zectoider. Katis Meliarvey, internal injuries, Theresa Histhous, budly bruised. Edward Ininger, bruised; Lillie Green-wald, bruised; Major Hughes, serbously cut about the head James Nutsil, engineer, probably fataily lajured, Pat Sheoty, firestan, budly suit Amen Grims.

